



DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.



"HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY."

VOLUME 1.

MAYSVILLE, FRIDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 22, 1882.

NUMBER 260.

M. J. BISCHOF'S,

Furniture Polish!

As the strongest evidence of the excellence of the Furniture Polish sold by Mr. M. J. Bischof, it is only necessary to state that more than seven thousand bottles have been disposed of in this city and neighborhood in the last sixty days. It is an excellent preparation for the purpose for which it is recommended and gives satisfaction in every case. It is now in the hands of many of the leading merchants of Mason and adjoining counties, and is fast becoming a staple article.

A very useful and excellent article now being introduced in this city, is a

Furniture POLISH !

Manufactured and sold by Mr. M. J. BISCHOF. It has been tried by very many of our leading citizens, who are warm in their recommendations of its excellence. It can be used on Pianos, Furniture of all kinds and fine Vehicles. It gives a very Superior and Lasting Gloss. The following who have used it are referred to: Hechinger Bros., A. Finch, State National Bank, Central Hotel, D. R. Bullock, W. W. Ball and E. Lambden, Flemingsburg, Ky., references: Fleming & Botts, C. N. Weedon, Judge W. S. Botts, J. W. Hefflin, banker, H. Cushman, H. H. Stitt, L. F. Bright, W. S. Fant. Poplar Plains, references: Ben Plummer, Dr. Hart, Mrs. L. Logan, B. Samuels, Rev. Kimberlie, Summers & Bro., LaRue & Son Blue Lick Springs.

The Following are M. J. Bischof's AGENTS:

Thompson & Maltby, Fern Leaf; Howard & Dinsmore, Furniture Dealers, Carlisle, Ky.; T. M. Dora, Germantown, Ky.; A. K. Marshall & Son, Marshall's Station, K. C. R. R.; R. M. Harrison, Helena Station; H. W. Wood, Washington, Ky.; A. O. White, Sardis, Ky.; Throckmorton, Holmes & Co., Mt. Olivet, Ky.; J. J. Wood, Drug Store, Maysville, Ky.; J. H. Coons, Brooksville, Ky.; T. M. Lynn, Eclipse Livery Stable, Portsmouth, O.; A. L. Stonner, Ashland Ky.

M. J. Bischof,

FURNITURE POLISH,

Sept. 16, 1w.d.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

TOTAL ANNIHILATION.

Oh, he was a Bowery boot-black bold,
And his years they numbered nine;
Rough and unpolished was he, albeit
He constantly aimed to shine.

As proud as a king on his box he sat,
Munching an apple red,
While the boys of his set looked wistfully
On.

And "Give us a bite!" they said.

But the boot-black smiled a lordly smile;
"No free bites here!" he cried.
Then the boys they sadly walked away,
Save one who stood at his side.

"Bill, give us the core," he whispered low.
That black-smiled once more,
And a mischievous glimpe grew in his
cheek—

"There ain't goin' to be no core!"
—Mary D. Brine, in Harper's Magazine.

The Patient Ox.

The United States census bulletin of live stock on farms on June 1, 1881, which has just been issued, presents a vast amount of useful information. It shows that domesticated animals of almost all kinds have increased much faster than the human population. The latter has increased 30 per cent. since the census was taken in 1870. Horses have increased 45 per cent., mules and asses 61, milch cows 39, other cattle 66, sheep 24, and swine 90. There has been a great decrease, however, in the number of one kind of stock. The number of working oxen has fallen off 25 per cent. Only fifteen States and Territories report an increase. The States and Territories that report an increase of working oxen are those that have been recently opened to settlement, in which new portions of territory have been brought under cultivation, or in which lumbering is carried on in connection with farming. The greatest increase is reported in Dakota, where oxen have been in active demand for breaking prairie. The increase there has been 437 per cent. Florida shows an increase of 157 per cent., Washington 75, Oregon 69, Arizona 68, and Nebraska 22. There has been a large decrease in all the old States, where the farmers are comparatively wealthy. The decrease in Pennsylvania has been 50 per cent., Ohio 63, Tennessee 57, Massachusetts 40, Kentucky 48, and New Jersey 47. Some of the Western States show a remarkable decrease. That in Missouri is 86 per cent., Iowa 89, Indiana 72, and Kansas 19. Oxen appear to be used much more generally in the Southern States than in the Northern. In Ohio there are but 8,226, while in Texas there are 90,603. The State of Alabama has 75,531, while Indiana has only 3,970. Arkansas has 25,444, against 2,900 in Iowa.

Illinois is remarkable in respect to the animals it employs for work. It has 1,023,082 horses, or about one-tenth of the entire number in all the States and territories. It has also 123,278 mules and asses—nearly a tenth of the entire number in the country. It has, however, only 8,846 working oxen, or about one three-hundredth of the whole number in the country. The number of working oxen has decreased 83 per cent. during the past ten years. Almost all the oxen in the State are owned in the extreme southern portion, where there is considerable timber and where the land is very broken. In some of the northern counties oxen at work would excite almost as much curiosity as camels. Most of the children raised on farms in northern Illinois never saw oxen yoked and at work in the fields, although they were generally employed by the early settlers. A few years ago, while the horse epidemic was raging in this city, a large number of oxen were brought here from Michigan to perform the labor of horses. The streets on which they drew loads were thronged by children from morning till night, who watched them more attentively than they would a troop of elephants. The assessors of Stephenson County a few years ago returned but one pair of oxen. No less than 40,393 oxen are used in Michigan, where most of the land abounds in stumps and stones, and where lumbering is combined with farming. Minnesota has nearly as large a number, though it has decreased during the past ten years 16 per cent., while the population has nearly doubled. In the States where the land is chiefly prairie oxen are used to break the virgin sod, but not employed afterward. They are converted into beef or are taken further north or west. At present most of the breaking is done by horses, the sod being more tender than it was when it was composed of the roots of wild plants.

A variety of causes have led to the substitution of horses for oxen in different States and territories. The introduction of labor-saving machinery, such as the mower, tender, raker and loader in hay-making; the use of the gang plow, seeder and harvester in connection with grain raising, and the general employment of the planter and entitator in the production of corn, have all contributed to it. Farmers have gener-

ally endeavored to substitute the use of machinery for the labor of men, and have also tried to cultivate all the land possible. As the time for seeding and harvesting is short in most of the Northern States, the animals were employed that could travel the fastest. The introduction of the co-operative or commercial system in dairying has also favored the substitution of horses for oxen for doing farm work. Farmers who produced milk wished to take it to the factory as quickly as possible. The improved condition of the roads in most parts of the country has also favored the substitution of horses for oxen. As logs are drawn further than formerly, and the roads are better, horses are often employed in pineries. Fashion has also had much to do in disposing of oxen. One farmer did not wish to use oxen while his neighbors employed horses. He feared that he would be regarded as old-fashioned and behind the times. Besides many farmers wished to combine pleasure with labor. They were anxious to trot to town in good style on Sundays and other days when work was not driving on the farm. The horse was wanted for the road, and for that reason was preferred for the field. As a rule horses that were good roadsters were preferred by farmers. Good action under the saddle was preferred to good work before the plow.

It is evident that the "patient ox" is an unappreciated animal in most parts of the country. He has not a fair chance to show his capabilities. He is not allowed to compete with the horse in doing those kinds of work of which both are capable of performing. Oxen are much cheaper to keep than horses. They require less protection and less expensive food. Harness for horses is expensive and short-lived, but a yoke costs very little and will last a life-time. In most parts of the country oxen are not required to be shod, but the shoeing of horses is a matter requiring large expense. Oxen are liable to fewer diseases and accidents than horses and will stand exposure much better. An old horse is of little value, and the time comes when it is not worth anything. Such, however, is not the case with the ox. He can be turned into a good pasture after plowing is done in the spring, and before the approach of cold weather will be in good condition for the market. It is generally affirmed that horses will do much more plowing than oxen and that they travel much faster in the field. If oxen are selected for speed, however, and are of the sprightly breeds, as the Devons, they will travel nearly if not quite as fast before the cart or plow as the majority of farm horses. If they are fed as well the difference in speed will be very slight. It is also held to be true that an extra driver is always required for oxen, while the plowman can drive his own team. Such is not the fact, as experienced plowmen of the old school very well know. If as much time is spent with steers as with colts, the former will plow as straight a furrow as the latter without the aid of an extra driver. Not many years ago oxen could be found on many farms in New England that would plow without a driver and obey the word of command.—Chicago Times.

He Had Her Signature.

The American Express Company is now issuing a "Money Order" in connection with its other business. A few days since a well-dressed young man entered the office in this city, and stepping up to the desk said to the obliging money clerk, Mr. John Clark, that he wished to send some money to his wife; that she lived in Boston, in a flat, and that her mail being sometimes tampered with, he would like to know how to send it so that it would be absolutely safe. Mr. Clark replied by showing him the "advice card" they use in connection with orders, on which is a clause stating that if the sender of the money has in his possession a signature of the payee, and will paste it on the card, the persons calling for the money can identify themselves by duplicating the signature. The gentleman replied that he had lots of them, and putting his hand in his pocket brought out a bundle of letters. After examining several in succession, broad smile swept over his countenance, and with a half doubtful expression he said: "Are you a married man?" Mr. Clark answered that he was. "Well, then," said he, "look at this," handing over one of the letters. Mr. Clark looked and found the cause of the young man's amusement to be that the letter was signed, not with his wife's name, but with the endearing substitute: "Your ootseyootsey," and it turned out that they all were so. Mr. Clark then said: "Well, cut one of them off, and the agent will cause her to duplicate it." The gentleman, after some hesitation, agreed, remarking: "I'll do it, but when I get home I will expect some lively hair pulling."—Cincinnati Letter.

Garibaldi Dead.

With the death of Giuseppe Garibaldi disappears a heroic figure which has long filled a place of unchallenged pre-eminence in the affections of his countrymen. He deserved their love and admiration, for he was not only a high-minded and single-hearted patriot, but a successful liberator, and what Mazzini planned he, more than any other son of Italy, carried into triumphant execution.

To find a parallel to the influence exercised by Garibaldi's personality in the shaping of events we must look not to Kossuth or Bolivar or any leading spirit of the French revolution, for the movements with which those men were associated had acquired an impetus to which the contributions of individuals seemed relatively insignificant. But Garibaldi may be said to have revived the traditions of Italian valor, and in the victory he won over great odds in 1849 under the walls of Rome he taught his countrymen a lesson of self-respect and self-confidence which was never afterward forgotten. When Garibaldi, with a vastly inferior force, routed a French army, he wiped out the contumely of four centuries, reversed the triumphs of Charles VIII., and convinced the world that Italy was at last worthy to be free. Nor is it doubtful to those who appreciate the difficulties of Cavour's position in 1860 that Italy owes her unity to the famous expedition of the One Thousand against Sicily, a feat of arms whose equal must be sought in the exploits of the Vikings or of the Norman adventurers who conquered the same island eight centuries before. There are few finer things in history than Garibaldi's willing resignation of a dictatorship which he had won by his sword, in order that the historic kingdom of the Two Sicilies, after an age long severance, might be merged in a united Italy. And even his two unsuccessful attempts to recover Rome in 1862 and 1867 served to fortify his countrymen in the resolve not to rest until the Holy City had become the Italian capital.

Garibaldi was something more and larger than a patriot. His sympathies were not bounded by a single race or country. He was animated by a noble passion of emancipation, and proclaimed himself a citizen and soldier of every land struggling to be free. Before he was forty years of age he had twice nearly lost his life fighting for the independence of Uruguay, and at the age of sixty-three he offered his sword to France in the hour of her death grapple with Germany. In Hungary, in Poland, in Serbia, in Spain, in every part of Europe where men have striven to throw off the galling yoke of despotism, Garibaldi's example was a beacon, and his name was the watchword of revolution. Of all contemporary great men who have been associated with the uprising for freedom, not one has had a stronger hold on the public heart, and not one has rendered more brilliant and substantial services to the progress of humanity.—N. Y. Sun.

What a Pint of Manure Did.

A Wisconsin farmer sends this experience to the *American Agriculturist*: "Last year, in hauling yard manure across a field afterwards planted to corn, some of it scattered off in drifts—from a handful to a pint or so in a place. When planting the corn I found portions of these droppings, and where noticed drew them into the hills, and with the hoe mixed them a little with the soil as the seed was dropped. In three instances, where a large handful or about a pint of the manure was thus put in, a stick was driven down to mark the hills. When hoeing, we noticed that in these hills the corn plants had started off more vigorously, were greener, and at the third hoeing they were six to twelve inches higher than the other hills adjoining. Our curiosity being awakened we followed up the observations, and when gathering the crop each of the three stalks in the three hills had two large plump ears, while the surrounding corn did not average one good ear to the stalk. This set us to thinking and figuring. That bit of manure had given the young corn roots a vigorous start, just as good feed starts off a young calf, or pig, or lamb and the roots penetrated further in every direction and gather more food and moisture. These stalks being better nourished from below, ran far away from the poorly fed neighbors. As to the figures, the rows were three and a half feet apart, and the hills three feet distant in the rows, say 4,000 hills on an acre, and 4,000 pints of manure is about sixty-two and a half bushels or two large wagon loads. Anybody can reckon the difference between six large, well-filled ears of corn on each hill, and less than three per hill, and the cost of the manure as compared with the total value of the final crop. The plowing, and the seed, and the hoeing, amount to the same in each case. All I have to say is, that every corn-hill planted on my farm this year will have at least a pint of manure in it."

Richeson & Morrison, GROCERY MERCHANTS, No. 19 Second Street.

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

FRIDAY EVE., SEPT. 22, 1882.

ROSSER & McCARTHY,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	One day	Two days	Three days	Four days	Five days	Six days
One Inch.....	50	60	70	80	90	100
Two Inches.....	70	85	100	115	130	145
Three Inches.....	90	110	130	150	170	190
Four Inches.....	120	145	170	195	220	245
Half col.....	180	220	260	300	340	380
One col.....	300	350	400	450	500	550

Local notices ten cents line; subsequent insertions five cents a line.

Wants, three lines, ten cents, subsequent insertions five cents.

Special rates where advertisers use both the daily and weekly.

One inch in the DAILY BULLETIN for one year costs \$3, and for six months but \$2.



PERMIT US here to say to you,
To have a lot of fun,
Just go up to the trotting park
And see the fat men run
Luttrell, Dobyns, Wilson, Grant,
And may he others too,
Will all be there and do their best
The race to waddle through.

Notice.

Business men desiring to make use of the columns of the DAILY BULLETIN during the week of the fair will please hand in their advertisements immediately, otherwise we may be obliged to disappoint some of them as our space is limited.

New stock of Hats and Caps cheap at J. W. Sparks & Bro.

New Dress Goods, Sackings and Cloakings just received at J. W. Sparks & Bro.

Ern. Erwood, living near Vanceburg, was fatally injured recently by a log rolling upon him.

HEADQUARTERS for Shirts, Collars, Socks, Handkerchiefs and Neckwear at J. W. Sparks & Bro. Sept 18-6t.

The Telegraph, thoroughly refitted and provided with an electric light, passed up last night in place of the Bonanza.

The St. Nicholas Hotel at Lexington has been sold to J. W. Tell for \$13,000. It is reported that other parties are trying to buy the Phoenix Hotel.

The report that the Bourbon fair was a financial failure is contradicted and it is now said that the receipts were larger than they were the previous year.

The hop to-night promises to be even more elegant than the one Wednesday night. The programmes are handsomer, a larger crowd is expected and a delightful evening is assured. No gentleman will be admitted under any circumstances unless he has a ticket. This will be rigidly enforced and by this means perfect order can be maintained. The floor managers for to-night are H. S. Wood, Geo. B. Thomas, O. T. Poyntz, Wm. Hall, John A. Green, James Threlkeld, Lud. Browning, W. C. Miner, Geo. Rogers.

The district stewards of the Maysville district M. E. church, South, meet today at the office of the pastor of the M. E. church, South of this city. This meeting fixes the salary of the presiding elder of the district and apportions to the various charges, claims for missionary and conference purposes. First quarterly meeting of this conference year will be held at the M. E. church, South, Saturday and Sunday, Rev. J. W. Fitch, Presiding Elder. Preaching Saturday morning, Sunday morning and evening.

It is very rarely that a ripple of excitement disturbs the quiet every day life at the county clerk's office. Thursday, however, was an exception to the rule. The occasion at the county clerk's W. W. Ball's office, Judge W. P. Coons, officiating. The contracting parties were Miss Lamira Henderson and Mr. Robert Mason, of this county. It was the first marriage that Judge Coon has been called on to solemnize and witnesses to the affair aver that it was difficult to decide which was the more excited our county judge or the bridegroom.

The Portsmouth Tribune prints the following: It is said the parties who hung George Ellis at Ashland, last June, were friends of Neal and Craft, who took this summary mode of execution partly through revenge, and partly to get rid of a troublesome witness. If this is true the friends of Ellis will probably retaliate by hanging Messrs. Neal and Craft, should the law and the incensed citizens fail to perform that delicate operation, so that the two gentlemen referred to have the choice of three routes to the land of the sweet by and bye.

THIRD DAY.

A Large Crowd In Attendance—Wick Minister of the Purse in the 2:50 Class.

The attendance on the third day of the fair was all that could be wanted. The large amphitheater was crowded with people, representing the wealth, beauty and chivalry of Kentucky.

The crowd might be safely estimated at ten thousand. The display of saddle horses in the arena was excellent. The following is a list of premiums awarded:

SADDLE HORSES.

Best stallion 4 years old and over, to J. F. Woodford or Mt. Sterling, premium \$20.

Best stallion 3 years old and under 4, to F. S. Gaines of Georgetown, Ky., premium \$15.

Best stallion 2 years and under 3, to J. F. Woodford or Mt. Sterling, premium \$10.

Best mare 4 years old and over, to Thomas J. Hensley, premium \$20.

Best mare 3 years old and under 4, to J. F. Woodford or Mt. Sterling, premium \$15.

Best mare 2 years and under 3, to J. F. Poe of Augusta, Ky., premium \$10.

Best saddle gelding 4 years old and over, to W. W. Baldwin & Co. of this county, premium \$25.

Best saddle gelding 3 years old and under 4, to A. W. Thompson or Maysville, premium \$20.

SWEETSTAKES FOR SADDLE.

Best stallion of any age to A. W. Thompson or Maysville, premium \$25.

Best mare of any age to J. F. Woodford or Mt. Sterling, Ky., premium \$25.

Best saddle horse, mare or gelding to, W. W. Baldwin & Co. premium \$25.

Best walking mare or gelding, to Perry Jefferson, of this county, premium \$20.

SPECIAL and fancy ring given by young men of Maysville, for fastest mare or gelding, driven to buggy by owner, mile heats, two best in three:

First to Robinson & Dobyns, of Camp Dick Robinson, Mamie B.; premium \$30.

Second to _____ \$15.

Third to Henry Chenoweth, \$5.

Time—2:42.

SPEED RING.

The track was in excellent condition, and the racing was an enjoyable event of the day. The class was for horses that had never trotted better than 2:50. There were eight entries with seven horses to start, Wick, Roxy, Puritana, Yazoo, Mayflower, Dixie G. and Fannie May. Wick was the favorite all along, from the first, and won with ease in 2:35, Roxie, owned by S. M. Poyntz, of this county, getting second money.

The following is a summary of the race:

Wick..... 1:22

Roxie..... 1:33

Puritana..... 1:36

Yazoo..... 2:00

Mayflower..... 2:13

Dixie G..... 2:13

Fannie May..... 2:13

Time—2:35, 235, 236.

The directory announced yesterday that Alexander would trot this afternoon, against his best time, 2:19, for a silver cup.

The fast three year old colt, owned by R. V. Pepper, of Frankfort, Ky., trotted yesterday against his best time, a mile heat, and lowered his record to 2:30.

A. AND M. ASSOCIATION.

Fifth Day, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1882.

The following is the fair programme for to-morrow:

ARENA.

LUCIEN S. LUTTRELL, Wm. H. YANCEY, JOHN H. WILSON, Directors, D. HECHINGER.

Best stallion 3 years old and over..... \$ 20.00

Best stallion 3 years and under 4..... 15.00

Best stallion 2 years and under 3..... 10.00

Best mare 4 years old and over..... 20.00

Best mare 3 years and under 4..... 15.00

Best mare 2 years and under 3..... 10.00

Two years old and over to be shown in harness or under saddle.

SWEETSTAKES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Best stallion of any age..... \$ 15.00

Best mare of any age..... 15.00

Finest and best stallion with 4 of his get..... 20.00

Finest and best mare with 3 of her colts..... 20.00

RACKING HORSES.

Fastest racking horse, mare or gelding, once around the track..... \$ 20.00

COMBINED.

Best combined mare or gelding..... \$ 25.00

RIDING.

Boy riders under 14 years of age..... 1st \$ 7.00

2d 5.00

3d 3.00

Best gentleman Equestrian..... 15.00

FINEST TURNOUT.

Finest and handsomest two-horse turnout, a magnificent gold lined, tripple plated silver water service..... \$ 50.00

SPEED RING—\$40.00.

For horses that have never trotted better than 240, mile heats, three in five.

First horse..... \$ 235.00

Second horse..... 125.00

Third horse..... 40.00

Foot Race.

The foot race for a pair of \$12 boots will take place at the fair grounds to-day. The entries are as follows: L. S. Luttrell, Jno. L. Grant, John H. Wilson, and Arthur Dobyns. A rare time is expected.

Job Printing.

The BULLETIN will furnish good printing at lower rates than any other office in the city. We print bill heads of the best quality for \$5 a ream or \$9 for two reams. Call and see us.

SMALLPOX prevails to a considerable extent on Tygart's Creek, in Greenup county. In one family there are thirteen cases and five deaths have already occurred. On Smith's branch in the same neighborhood, six cases are reported. A woman who lived in the vicinity went to Ohio on a visit and contracted the disease, and returning to her home spread the contagion through the neighborhood.

PERSONALS.

Points About People Here and Elsewhere.

Mr. Conard Phister is in the city.

Miss Sallie E. Day, of Fairview, is a visitor to the fair.

Mrs. D. F. Bendel and daughter are visiting friends in Cincinnati, O.

Mrs. Fannie Carver will leave to-day on a visit to relatives at Cairo, Ill.

Miss Anna Allen, of Louisville, is the guest of Mrs. Thos. Y. Nesbett.

Miss Lizzie Hensley, of West Union, O., is visiting Mrs. Hugh Bierbower.

Geo. W. Whitney, of Mt. Sterling, is stopping at Mr. Geo. T. Wood's.

Miss Annie McCarty and sister, of the Blue Licks, are attending the fair.

Senator John S. Williams is in the city the guest of Mr. John W. Watson.

Miss Maggie Nea, of Ripley, O., is visiting friends and relatives in this city.

Misses Lizzie Miller (Sissie) and Ida Collier are at Mrs. Young's, of Fourth street.

Miss Lulu Soper, of Georgetown, Ky., Mrs. Garrett Donovan, of Minerva, and Mrs. Fannie Bean, of Covington, are the quests of Col. J. M. Stockton.

Commodore C. M. Hollaway and Capt. Lewis Glenn, of Cincinnati, are in the city attending the fair under the escort of Col. Gus Simmons. The BULLETIN is indebted to them for a call.

Stocks full and complete. New goods received every day at J. W. Sparks & Bro.

The attention of the visitors to the fair is especially called to the fine display of pianos, made by Messrs. Smith & Nixon of Cincinnati, one of the oldest and most responsible firms in the United States; they handle only strictly first-class goods, which their long experience enables them to select; and their wealth to purvey as at the lowest cash prices; no pains is spared by this house to secure to their patrons a "quid pro quo" for their investment; they have just started a branch office in Maysville; the management of which will be placed under the control of Mr. Leslie F. Metzger, a gentleman of many years experience and thoroughly reliable. All those who contemplate buying pianos or organs will do well to examine the instruments on exhibition at the fair and at the parlor of Mr. Metzger, corner Sutton and Third streets Maysville, Ky., correspondence promptly attended to.

Look Upon This Picture.

ED. BULLETIN:—Permit a stranger within your gates to express his sincere acknowledgements for the numerous courtesies extended to him during a brief sojourn in your beautiful city; and, especially, for the unfailing courtesy of gentlemen whom their fellow citizens have honored with official position. Your chief magistrate, citizens of Maysville, is a gentleman who is in every respect worthy of his exalted office. A man of superb presence; of fine personal antecedents; of unexceptionable social position; thoroughly versed in the arts of civic administration; trained to a prompt dispatch of business, and wholly impartial in his judicial rulings, he recalls that early type of magistracy which was once the peculiar distinction of every Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth.

It has been my constant delight to attend the daily sessions of your city court in order that I might study at my leisure these ancient methods of judicial administration as revived and applied by your distinguished mayor—one of the noblest impersonations of justice that ever sat upon the municipal bench—a picture of magistracy in its latest and finest development,—high mental gifts, set off by personal advantages of an impressive character,—a weighty presence, a lofty bearing, a grave and decisive manner, in a word,

Education for Farmers.

To the average mind the word education is limited in its definition to what one learns at school; but that is altogether too narrow. Education means growth, culture, development, as well as the acquisition of knowledge, and knowledge again is not monopolized by the schools; indeed, one who knows only what he learns at school is much more justly entitled to the epithet of ignoramus than he who, having no opportunity to attend school, has been a diligent student of nature and of men. There were wise men before letters were invented, or schools established. Schools, good schools, are excellent auxiliaries to education, but they are nothing more. It is admitted by all that no amount of book learning will suffice to fit a young man for the duties of a physician, a lawyer, or a clergyman, and the idea that it would fit him for the profession of agriculture is absurd. Yet each profession has its literature, which can be reached only through the portal of the school or the aid of private instructors, and the literature of each profession is of prime importance to those who would pursue successfully a profession.

The literature of a profession, farming, for example, conserves the wisdom of the past and records the experiments of the present. But the wisdom of the past preserved in books is like wheat before it is winnowed, mixed with the chaff of ignorance and the cheat of prejudice. So, also, is much of the scientific knowledge of the present. They are both misleading and injurious to him who accepts them without question. But they are great helps to him whose mind has been trained to criticize all things, and who accepts only that which stands this crucial test.

Colleges confer degrees, yet these are often misleading; the young man with A. M. or M. D. after his name is not necessarily a master of arts or of medicine. He is only prepared to enter upon a career of practical experiment, which, if he possesses the talent, the industry, and the perseverance necessary to the completion of his education, may ultimately make him worthy of the title conferred upon him prematurely by the school.

No amount of theoretical training will fit a man for the successful pursuit of agriculture; yet, without theoretical training, a man rarely rises to the dignity of an intelligent farmer.

Farming is a profession in the same sense that the practice of law or of medicine is a profession; hence the youth who is destined to become a farmer should be educated with reference to that profession. The public schools of this country furnish the facilities for all the literary training absolutely needed, and, in the larger cities, the scientific branches are taught as well as they are in our colleges, and these are important. While it were a waste of time to study the dead languages, the prospective farmer should become familiar with the elements of natural history, botany, chemistry, geology, and natural philosophy. These branches of science have a direct relationship to his future business, and the young farmer who enters the profession versed in them will find that he is not only prepared for a larger measure of success, but that his mind is fitted for communion with nature, whose secrets, hid from others, are constantly revealed to him, affording an inexhaustible source of pleasure as well as profit. To him every expanding leaf or opening flower has a beautiful significance, and every phenomenon involved in the growth of plants has for him a meaning unknown to the ignorant plodder. All nature to him is one grand illustrated encyclopedia filled with lessons of wisdom, from the pen and pencil of the original author and artist of the universe.

To the educated farmer the rocks present their own history, written in unmistakable characters by the finger of God. The soil whispers to him of its fertility or complains of its poverty in language perfectly intelligible, and the treasures of Flora, Fauna, and Ceres are shown, in rich abundance, at the feet of him who wields the magic wand of intelligent labor.—*National Farmer*.

—George Bennett, an Iowa farmer, was accused of criminally obtaining money by contracting to deliver grain which he did not possess. He protested that he knew nothing whatever about the matter, but the evidence against him convinced a jury, and a year ago, he was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. The man who personated Bennett has now been detected, and the convict's innocence is made clear. The Governor has pardoned him, and will ask the next Legislature to vote him \$5,000, besides a parchment on which the facts in the case are officially inscribed.—*Chicago Herald*.

—The Haverhill (Mass.) *Gazette* relates that in removing a large apple tree, which had stood for many years on property known as the James Gale estate, it was found that it inclosed a fence post, and that it occupied the exact center of the trunk. When the tree was cut about it fell over, and the post, lost in the center, drew out and broke a foot or more below the cut. The post is of chestnut, as near as can be made out, and must have been inclosed in the tree perhaps one hundred years.

—The fattest man in Maine is dead. His name was Joel Barry, and he weighed 400 pounds.

NOTICE.

ON account of my continued ill health, I have concluded, as soon as practicable, to retire from the dry goods trade, I now offer my entire stock for sale to any merchant wishing to engage in the business, and will from the 1st day of July sell my goods FOR CASH, until disposed of, so as will be able to offer to the retail trade some special bargains.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and settle at once, as I am anxious to square my books. Respectfully,

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The fattest man in Maine is dead.

His name was Joel Barry, and he

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Board by the day, week or meal. The BEST

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I HAVE removed my meat shop from Mar-

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